ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER (Instructions on Reverse)	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER (Court Use Only)	
PLAINTIFFS	DEFENDANTS	
Douglas M. Summers	AFNI, Inc.	
bouglas M. Bummers	AFNI, IIIC	•
ATTORNEYS (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) James J. Manchee Manchee & Manchee, P.C.	ATTORNEYS (If Known)	
12221 Merit Drive Ste 950 Dallas, Texas 75251 (972) 960-2240		
PARTY (Check One Box Only)	PARTY (Check One Box	
☐ Debtor ☐ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin ☐ Creditor ☐ Other	Debtor Creditor	U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin Other
Trustee	Trustee	<u> </u>
CAUSE OF ACTION (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION		
for actual and punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and Defendant's violation of the automatic stay	egal fees and expenses fil	ed by the Plaintiff for the
NATURE (Number up to five (5) boxes starting with lead cause of action as		
FRBP 7001(1) - Recovery of Money/Property	` ` `	ischargeability (continued) ability - §523(a)(5), domestic support
11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property 12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference		eability - §523(a)(6), willful and malicious injury
13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer	<u> </u>	eability - §523(a)(8), student loan
14-Recovery of money/property - other		ability - §523(a)(15), divorce or separation
FRBP 7001(2) - Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien		(other than domestic support)
21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property	65-Discharge	eability - other
FRBP 7001(3) - Approval of Sale of Property	FRBP 7001(7) - In	
31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h)	71-Injunctive	relief - imposition of stay relief - other
FRBP 7001(4) - Objection/Revocation of Discharge		ubordination of Claim or Interest
41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e)		tion of claim or interest
FRBP 7001(5) - Revocation of Confirmation	FRBP 7001(9) - D	eclaratory Judgment
51-Revocation of confirmation	91-Declarator	
FRBP 7001(6) - Dischargeability	FRBP 7001(10) - [	Determination of Removed Action
66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims	_	tion of removed claim or cause
62-Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false representation,	Other	
actual fraud 67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, large	_	e - 15 U.S.C. §§78aaa et.seq.
(continued next column)		other actions that would have been brought in tif unrelated to bankruptcy case)
Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law	Check if this i	s asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23
Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint	Demand 16,	000.00
Other Relief Sought		
actual and punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief		

#### B104 (FORM 104) (08/07), Page 2

BANKRUPTCY CASE IN WHICH THIS ADVERSARY PROCEEDING ARISES						
NAME OF DEBTOR		BANKRUPTCY CASE NO.				
Douglas M. Summers		1 1 08 - 36592				
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PENDING		DIVISION OFFIC				
Northern District of Texas			Dallas Division Honorable Harlin		Honorable Harlin D. Hale	
RELATED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING (IF ANY)						
PLAINTIFF		DEFENDANT			ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NO.	
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSARY IS PEN	1DING	DIVISION OFFICE		E	NAME OF JUDGE	
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PLANTIFF)						
/s/ James J. Manchee						
	PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF)  James J. Manchee					

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an "estate" under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor's discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also complete and file Form 104, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, unless the party files the adversary proceeding electronically through the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Filing system (CM/ECF). (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 104 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff's attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

PLAINTIFFS and DEFENDANTS. Give the names of the plaintiffs and defendants exactly as they appear on the complaint.

ATTORNEYS. Give the names and addresses of the attorneys, if known.

PARTY. Check the most appropriate box in the first column for the plaintiffs and the second column for the defendants.

DEMAND. Enter the dollar amount being demanded in the complaint.

SIGNATURE. This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not represented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.

James J. Manchee Manchee & Manchee, LLP 12221 Merit Drive, Suite 950 Dallas, Texas 75251 (972) 960-2240 (telephone) (972) 233-0713 (fax)

# IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

IN RE: Douglas M. Summers	§ 8	Case No. 08-36592-bjh7 Chapter 7 Bankruptcy		
Debtors	\$ 8			
Deticis	3			
Douglas M. Summers	§			
VS.	§	Adversary No		
	§			
AFNI, Inc.	§			
	§			
Defendant	<b>§</b>			

# CORE ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL CONTEMPT AND DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

## TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, Douglas M. Summers ("Mr. Summers" or "Plaintiff") and complains of AFNI, Inc., the Defendant and respectfully shows the following:

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This is an action for actual damages, punitive damages, and legal fees and expenses filed by the Plaintiff for the Defendant's violation of the Automatic Stay.

#### I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has jurisdiction to consider the claims in this Complaint for Contempt and Damages
and for Injunctive and Declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1334 and 1337(a), 28
U.S.C. §§2201-2202. The Court has the authority to enter a final order regarding this contested

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matter because it constitutes a core proceeding as contemplated by 28 U.S.C. § 157(b) (2)(A), (E), (G), (I), (J) and (O). Pursuant to Sections 1408, 1409, and 1391(b) of Title 28 of the United States Code, venue is proper in this district/division.

#### II. PARTIES

- 2. The Plaintiff is the debtor in the above referenced case.
- 3. The Defendant is foreign corporation which may be served by certified mail to its registered agent, CT Corporation System at 350 N. St. Paul St., Dallas, TX 75201..

#### III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 4. On December 23, 2008, Mr. Summers commenced the above case by the filing of a voluntary petition under Chapter 7 pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 301, and the Order for Relief was effective on the same day, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 301. The Debtors filed Schedules on or about the same date, which detailed the claim asserted by the Defendant. The claim was listed on Schedule "F", as a general unsecured claim.
- 5. The Defendant for itself or on behalf of Charter Communications asserted a pre-petition claim against Mr. Summers in an attempt to collect a debt allegedly owed by them. The debt required Mr. Summers to pay money arising out of transactions in which money, property, insurance, or services were the subject thereof and the same were primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 6. On December 23, 2008, Mr. Summers filed a mailing matrix with this Court that provided the Defendant's correct address.
- 7. On December 23, 2008, the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, mailed out the "Notice of Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Case, Meeting of Creditors and Deadlines" to all creditors, including the Defendant, and other parties based on the mailing matrix previously

filed with this Court. This mailing constituted formal notice to the Defendant of the above Chapter 7 Bankruptcy. This notice warned all creditors, including the Defendant, in conspicuous language, against violating the automatic stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §362. The United States Postal Service did not return the notice sent to the Defendant. The notice was not returned. If the United States Postal Service has not returned the notice, there is a presumption that the Defendant received the notice mailed to it by the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court.

- 8. At no time has the Defendant objected to or disputed the details of the claim in the December 23, 2008 schedules. At no time during the Chapter 7 case did Mr. Summers reaffirm the debt. At no time during the Chapter 7 case was the Defendant's pre-petition claim declared to be non-dischargeable.
- 9. Since the filing of the case, the Defendant engaged in debt collection activity against Mr. Summers by sending out a statement and demand for payment, despite the fact that the automatic stay is in effect. A copy of the statement and demand letter as late as January 31, 2009 is attached as Exhibit "A."
- 10. The Defendant knew and in fact had actual knowledge that Plaintiff was the debtor in a bankruptcy case, that an automatic stay was in effect during the bankruptcy and was therefore protected from any direct or indirect collection acts whatsoever by virtue of the injunction provided in 11 U.S.C. §362
- 11. Notwithstanding such knowledge, Defendant willfully sent out a statement and demand to the debtor during the pendency of the case and after the automatic stay had taken effect.
- 12. The Defendant was aware that its collection activities would and did damage Plaintiff and his ability to enjoy life and his fresh start guaranteed by the bankruptcy code.

### V. DAMAGES

- 13. 11 U.S.C. §362 and the lawful injunctions pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §105requires that one injured by a willful violation of the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Bankruptcy Court be awarded actual damages. These damages include not only reimbursement for financial injury, but compensation for non-financial injury as well, and further may award punitive damages under the appropriate circumstances.
- 14. The conduct of the Defendant has substantially frustrated the automatic stay in this case and has cost Plaintiff unnecessary time, effort and expense in seeking to enforce it.
- 15. As of result of the actions and inaction of the Defendant, Plaintiff has been deprived of part of his fresh start, and cannot look forward to a clear field for future endeavors.
- 16. Damages should be awarded in this case not only to compensate for the losses or injury presumed and sustained by Plaintiff, but also to coerce Defendant into compliance with the orders issued by this Bankruptcy Court and other bankruptcy courts in which Defendant may come into contact.
- 17. Neither cost-benefit analysis nor proportionality is allowed in determining any element of damages awarded, with the exception of punitive damages sought.
- 18. An award of damages to cover the value of any loss, any out-of pocket expenses or cost incurred, including the value of the personal time of Plaintiff in having to deal with the conduct of actions of Defendant, and in having to participate in this adversary proceeding is required.
- 19. Damages for the emotional and psychological distress that the Defendant's violations of the Court's orders and injunctions caused the Plaintiff are recoverable, because actual damages include non-financial harm to the Plaintiff as well as those of financial distress.
- 20. Plaintiff's emotional distress is significant in that it is not and was not fleeting, inconsequential COMPLAINT- Page 4 of 8

or trivial from the Plaintiff's perspective. This is evident from the fact that the filing of the Chapter 7 bankruptcy was the Plaintiff's attempt to alleviate the otherwise insurmountable social and economic problems they faced, as well as preserve the dignity he held for himself. A failing in the effectiveness of the bankruptcy that was promised to him returns the emotional distress that the Plaintiff' originally intended to halt.

- 21. This emotional distress is distinct from the anxiety and pressures inherent to filing a Chapter 7 bankruptcy in that the bankruptcy process was intended to take the pressure off of the Plaintiff from having to deal with these very actions and conduct of Defendant, and therefore the actions and conduct of Defendant cannot be deemed inherent in the bankruptcy process.
- 22. Due to Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff was forced to hire counsel and his damages include reasonable attorney's fees incurred in prosecuting this claim.
- 23. Since Defendant continues to harass Plaintiff, the damages are ongoing in nature, Defendant is liable for any and all future harm suffered by Plaintiff as a result of Defendant's conduct.

### VI. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

### VIOLATIONS OF THE AUTOMATIC STAY

- 24. Mr. Summers repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference paragraphs 7 through 23. At all times material to this proceeding, the Defendant had actual knowledge of Mr. Summers's Chapter 7 bankruptcy filing and automatic stay.
- 25. Defendant failed to cease its debt collection activity when it became aware that the Plaintiff filed for bankruptcy protection by sending out a statements and collection letter.
- 26. The Defendant's aforesaid actions were willful acts and constitute efforts to collect a debt after the automatic stay was in effect in violation the automatic stay and injunction of 11 U.S.C. §362.

  The Defendant's failure to comply with the aforesaid law, in light of notices from the court,

- illustrates its contempt for Federal law and the automatic stay.
- 27. The actions of the Defendant in sending out an improper demand for payment constitutes a gross violation of the automatic stay in this case.
- 28. The facts and background stated above demonstrates that Defendant willfully violated the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Court as they concern the Chapter 7 bankruptcy filed by Mr. Summers. With this prima facie showing, the duty is on Defendant to show, as the only defense, a present inability to comply with the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Court that goes beyond a mere assertion of inability. Failing a showing of a present inability to comply with the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Court by Defendant, Douglas M. Summers must prevail and Defendant must be held liable for willfully violating the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Bankruptcy Court in regard to the bankruptcy filed by Mr. Summers. Any defense put forth by Defendant in this adversary proceeding can only constitute a good faith exception, as no other reasonable explanation can be made for the conduct and action of Defendant. Any allegation of a good faith exception should not be allowed.
- 29. Defendant failed to achieve substantial and diligent compliance of the automatic stay which applied to Defendant in Mr. Summers Chapter 7 bankruptcy.
- 30. No exceptions exist under 11 U.S.C. §362 or other provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code or other applicable law that allow for the conduct of Defendant in regard to the automatic stay, as stated above.
- 31. The order(s) and injunction(s) of the Bankruptcy Court cannot be waived, except by the virtue of a properly filed and approved reaffirmation agreement, motion, stipulation or complaint.

  None of the aforementioned has been approved by the Court, and no waiver of the order(s) or injunction(s) of the Court has occurred in the above-entitled and numbered Chapter 7 bankruptcy

as pertains to the rights and remedies of Defendant.

- 32. Also, there is no requirement of mitigation on the part of Mr. Summers and that is relevant to violations of the order(s) and injunction(s) of the Court. Any attempt to burden The Mr. Summers with policing the misconduct of Defendant would be a complete derogation of the law. It is well settled that each party to an injunction or order of the Court is responsible for ensuring its own compliance with the injunction or order and for shouldering the cost of compliance. Any such defense would constitute a collateral attack on the injunction(s) and order(s) of the Bankruptcy Court in this proceeding, which is prohibited. Any defense put forth by Defendant in this adversary proceeding can only constitute a claim of mitigation, as no other reasonable explanation can be made for the conduct and action of Defendant. No allegation of a mitigation as a defense should be allowed.
- 33. This Court has the power to hold the Defendant in contempt and issue sanctions by virtue of the Court's inherent authority to enforce its own orders, and the statutory authority set forth in 11 U.S.C. §105(a). Plaintiff request that the Court hold the Defendant in contempt to enforce and to protect the integrity of its automatic stay.
- 34. Plaintiff has been injured and damaged by the Defendant's actions and is entitled to recover judgment against the Defendant for actual damages in an amount not less than \$6,000.00, and punitive damages in an amount not less than \$10,000.00, plus an award of costs and reasonable attorneys fees, for violations of 11 U.S.C. §524, and pursuant to the Court's powers under 11 U.S.C. § 105.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff, Mr. Summers, pray that the Court will:

A. Find that the Defendant violated the provisions of the automatic stay;

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- B. Find that the violation of the automatic stay by the Defendant was "willful" as that term has been defined and intentional;
- C. Sanction and award against the Defendant all actual damages for all financial and non-financial harm or injury incurred byMr. Summers, including attorneys' fees, costs and expenses.
- D. Find the Defendant in contempt for violating the automatic stay;
- E. Sanction and award to Mr. Summers damages necessary to coerce the Defendant into compliance with this Court's orders, as well as the orders of other bankruptcy courts in which the Defendant may come into contact;
- F. Grant such other and further relief, in equity or in law to which Mr. Summers may show himself justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James J. Manchee

James J. Manchee State Bar Number 00792888

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COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF